CUBA.

Herald Special Report from Havana.

Highly Important News from the Seat of Government and the Insurrection.

Arrest of Mr. O'Kelly, the Herald Commissioner.

The Captain General's Statement on the Case.

Why and Where the Herald Commissioner Was Arrested.

A Court of Inquiry Proceeding, but His Fate Doubtful.

Serious Rumors Concerning Contraband Correspondence.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The following highly important intelligence has been received from Havana by special despatch to the HERALD:-

HAVANA, April 4-5 P. M.

I have just had an interview with Captain General Ceballos. I could get nothing satisfactory from him relative to Mr. James J. O'Kelly, the HERALD special correspondent, or concerning his probable whereabouts or fate. I requested the Captain General to let me

know what would be O'Kelly's fate. THE EXECUTIVE STATEMENT.

His Excellency said, in reply, that "he did not know; that O'Kelly had come into Manzanillo from the insurrection; that he was arrested; that a court of inquiry is being held at that city in the matter of his case; that he (the Captain-General) had only just been informed of the fact, and that he knew nothing further in relation thereto."

I could get no more information from the Captain General. He seemed to be determined to keep me in suspense.

AMERICAN OFFICIAL AID REQUESTED.

I have telegraphed Mr. Young, United States Consul at Santiago de Cuba, requesting him to see about O'Kelly at once and to keep me informed with respect to the progress of his

RUMOR OF CONTRABAND DOCUMENTS.

I have been informed, from another source, that documents from the insurrection have been found on O'Kelly.

THE HERALD COMMISSIONER'S PERIL.

IFROM THE HERALD OF MARCH G.I

Interview with Captain General Ceballos-Executive Imagination Against a Hard, Solid Fact-With the Insurgents"-Towering Passion and Talk of a Drumhead Court Martial-The Second Thought-He Will Expel O'Kelly on His Reappearance-The Mildest Pos-

The following special despatch from Havana, relative to the position of Mr. James J. O'Kelly, the HERALD Commissioner in Cuba, was published in

HAVANA, March 4, 1873. His Excellency the Captain General said he entertained the belief that O'Kelly was hidden away at Santiago de Cuba, in the Eastern division of the

I assured him, in reply to his expression, that Mr. O'Kelly was with the insurgents.

THE EXECUTIVE EXASPERATED. The General became exasperated. He said he wanted to know "what or who the New York HERALD and its correspondent were to thus mock the Spanish laws of Cuba." At first he firmly insisted he would have O'Kelly tried by a drumhead court martial and

if he returned from within the insurgent position; but, after a more patient hearing of some remarks which I made in response, he concluded to give orders to have O'Kelly expelled from the island immediately upon his coming into the Spanish lines. CHRISTIAN LENITY SOPTENS THE OFFICIAL HEART OF

THE HIDALGO. His Excellency finished his remarks by saying that this latter punishment, expulsion, would be the mildest possible under the circumstances.

Spanish Naval Seizure of a Contraband of War.

KINGSTON, Jam., April 3, 1873. The schooner Village Bride, Captain Adams, carrying goods contraband of war for the rebels in Cuba, has been seized as a legal prize at Port Antenio by a Spanish man-of-war.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Nativist Opposition to Regal Reunion with American Democracy.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 6, 1873. The war steamer Benecia has arrived from Honolulu, with Generals Schofield and Alexander on

There was a strong native opposition to the King's proposed visit to the United States.

MODOC MANOEUVRES.

Captain Jack Anxious to See the Commission and Do a "Heapee Talk"—Generals Not Wanted. SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., April 6, 1873.

A despatch from Yreka to-night says that on Thursday Captain Jack sent Bogus Charley to Mr. Rossborough to tell him that he would meet him, Mr. Fairchild, and the other Commissioners on Friday, at the Lava Beds, and that Generals Canby and Gillem must not come; he did not want the Com-missioners to talk at all—he would do all the talk-ing. On Friday, at neon, the Commissioners were in council with Captain Jack at the appeinted place.

CENTRAL ASIA.

The Russian Troops Made Ready to Take the Field Against Khiva.

Plan and Progress of the Imperialist Campaign Against the Khan-Extensive Operations for the Conquest of an Ill-Armed Foe.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ST. PETERSBURG, April 6, 1873.

A despatch from Baku, on the western coast of the Caspian Sea, dated April 2, announces that the Tehgischiar column would take the field against Khiva on the 5th inst.

The expedition against Khiva is in three detach ments. The first, starting from Orenburg, concentrates at Unbaposa and proceeds on the table land of Uctjust, which begins 600 versts south of Oren burg, at the river Izchaijau. There it will take six days' supply of drinking water, because a supply will be unprocurable until the springs of Aktzchah-Kuluk are reached.

The second, or Atrick Valley detachment, will march through Astraban and must overcome the

The third detachment, starting from Turkestan will probably avoid the desert in the neighborhood of the Sea of Aral and march along the Syr-Diria river to Petrovsk. Thence it will take the banks of the Diani-Daria river to the frontier of Khiva.

The Khivan force is insignificant and its armament poor, the rifles being particularly defective.

The Russian Commanders, their Strategy and Route.

warded to them from St. Petersburg after the deliberation of a Russian Council of War which was
held February 27. At this assemblage it was
finally decided to adopt a plan of Colonel Weniakoif, by which the attacking force will be divided
into three parts—the first, under General Kaufmann, to proceed from Taschkend; the second, under General Krzyzanoffsky, from Orenburg, and the third, under Colonel Markosoff, from the valley of the Attrek. The
Tashkend detachment will proceed along the SyrDarva to Paromsk, and thence by the banks of the
Djana-Darya to the Khivan frontier. It will thus be
amply provided with water, besides which it will
carry a sufficient quantity of wood and forage,
which will be packed on the backs of camels.

The Attrek detachment will consist of the troops
formerly stationed at Krasnovodsk, where they
were employed in collecting information about
the surrounding country, with the object
of opening a new commercial route from
the Caspian to Gentral Asia. The plan of this
route was formed on the supposition that
Khiva would ultimately either become Russian
or be entirely subject to Russian influence. An
exploring expedition was accordingly sent into the
Balkhan Mountains, and another to the foot of the
Kannet-Dagh, in 1871. Last year, too, several
expeditions of this kind, accompanied by a number of scientific men, proceeded along Mouraviert
road from Krasnovodsk to Sary-Kamish, near the
Khivan frontier, on which occasion a bortion of the
dry bed of the River Usbal, which is supposed to
have once formed a branch of the Oxus, was explored as far as Topiatan. Last Autumn it was decided to move the troops to the Valley of the Attrek,
it being found impossible to start an expedition
against Khiva from Krasnovodsk. The fort of
Tchakishar was then built, and Russian troops now
stationed in its vicinity, Krasnovodsk being occupled only by a few non-commissioned officers and

Cabinet Report of the Surrender of Berga to the Carlists and Its First Consequences.

The Troops at Barcelona Still Mutinous-Catalonia Exhorted to Defence-Bourbonist Attack on a Railway Station-Peasants

on Patrol Before Closed Churches. TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. MADRID, April 6, 1873.

town with treason, and attributes the disaster to that cause alone,

after the surrender. MILITARY MUTINY AND ALLEGED TREASON AT BAR-

CELOXA.

Fresh cases of insubordination among Captain
General Contrera's troops at Barcelona are reported. The arrival of the new Captain General,

nate them. Each local committee is directed to send to headquarters at Barcelona for what arms

DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY. The Carlist band under Tristany have burned the railway station at San Guin.

PEASANT GUARD AT SANCTUARY. churches in the town of Reus have been closed and are guarded by armed peasants.

tugal.

have gone into Portugal and that they are well supplied with money.

BRUSSELS, April 6, 1873. The Madrid correspondent of the Independence Belge says the reports published in the French and English papers of popular disturbances and military insubordination in Spain are greatly exag-

> FIRE IN NINETY-FIRST STREET. A Loss of \$9,000 Caused.

caused a damage of about nine thousand dollars. Brothers, who occupied the first floor \$1,000; insured in the Park Insurance Company \$1,000; insured in the Park Insurance Company for \$1,500. Robert Franklin, who occupied the second story, suffered a loss of \$1,500: Insured in the German-American for \$500. The third story was occupied by E. Carr as a dwelling house; loss \$1,000. The adjoining house, No. 13, took fire from the fames and was very much damaged. The first floor in the second house was occupied by Mrs. McIntyre, who lost property valued at \$250. No insurance. The second story was inhabited by Mr. Fridenthal; loss \$300. The two story frame No. 11 was damaged to the extent of \$500. It was vacant. The buildings are the property of Mr. M. Van Droff and were injured to the extent of \$5,000; insured in the German-American for \$4,500 and in the American Insurance Company for \$3,000.

Archbishop Bayley returned to this city last night from Florida, whither he had gone for the benefit of his health, which is said to be entirely restored.

CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Colombian Boundary Difficulty with Venezuela.

Panama Peaceable and More Healthy-Presidential Candidates in Great Plenty-Indian Trouble at Darien-Peruvian Finance and a New Loan-British Material Interests in Costa Rica-Serious Agitation and an Unseemly

By way of Panama to this port we have the following summary of news from the Central and South American republics, under date of Panama, March 28.

Scene in Guatemala.

Colombia.

PANAMA, March 28, 1873. A certain amount of alarm has just been dif-fused through Colombia on account of recent news countries, as is the case with most of the Spanish American republics, have never been fairly settled, but remain pretty much as the different political divisions were at the time of the independence. As this has at various times given rise to disputes between the populations and authorities the frontiers, a minister was sent specially by Colombia to Venezuela to endeavor to come to some definite arrangements. Regotiations have thus been going on between the Colombian Minister Galindo and the Venezuela government for some time back. For some fancied offence President Guzman has ordered intrier negotiations to be broken off, stating as a reason that Colombia had refused to take into consideration the documents, titles, &c., submitted by Venezuela, while on the other hand the proofs of her claims offered by Colombia are not acceptable to Venezuela, and so the case stands.

Although the lauguage of Venezuela is firm and almost threatening, President Guzman has invited the President of Colombia to meet him at Barranguilla and there talk the matter over. The Colomguilla and there talk the matter over. The Colomguilla and there talk the matter over. The Colomguilla and there talk the matter over. the frontiers, a minister was sent specially

almost threatening. President Guzman has in vited the President of Colombia to meet him at Barranguilla and there talk the matter over. The Colombian Senate has appointed a committee of five to investigate the whole limit question, and so hopes are entertained that a friendly settlement will be

ome to.
The Tradicionieta, a Bogota paper, says in ref-The Tradicionieta, a Bogota paper, says in reference to the imbroglio with Venezuela that now Colombia is likely to have on her hands at once three serious affairs—the national debt, the intervention in the affairs of Cuba, and this question with Venezuela as to limits.

THE PORTFOLIO OF WAR.

Congress has approved of the appointment of ex-President Eustorges Salgad for Secretary of War at Bogota.

Congress has approved of the appointment of exPresident Eustorges Salgad for Secretary of War
at Bogota.

PLENTY OF EMBRYO PRESIDENTS.

There are five candidates in the field for the next
President of the Colombian Union—viz., Carlos
Martin, Rafael Nofiez, Justo Arosemena, Rojas
Garrido and Santiago Peres.

A bank has been established at Barranguilla,
with Mr. Mier as President of the Board and Mr.
Strauz as manager. The subscribed capital of the
bank is \$312,500, in 125 shares of \$2,500 each.

POLITICS AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

Political affairs on the Isthmus are quiet.
Panama has again become healthler, and the epidemic form of fever which has proved so latal to young children has all but ceased.

epidemit form of fever which has proved so latal to young children has all but ceased.

INDIAN TROUBLES AT DARIEN.

The people in Panama have been a good deat shocked at certain news from Darien. There are at present some hundreds of caucho gatherers in the iorests and near the indian villages. The most of these men are from Carthagena and its neighborhood, and have in general a bad mane for being victous and disorderly. By a boat just arrived from Darien a report was brought that a party of about eighty-four of these men had gone into the forests in search of caucho along the Chucunaque. On returning aiter being away five days, they were attacked by about twenty Indians on the 12th inst. The Indians were beaten and they retreated. Shortly after this a man called Florencio Angulo and some others, descending the river Bayano, met with seven Indians and killed them all, leaving their bodies lying along the edge of the river.

Proceeding down the river they killed two more Indians who were Christianized and acted as servants to a Mr. Hermandoz. Another man, a leader in such assassinations, dragged two Indians out of a house in which they were domestics, and cut their heads off.

Some of the merchants here who trade with Darien have asked the President to send down troops

of the merchants here who trade with Da-

Some of the merchants here who trade with Da-rien have a-ked the President to send down troops to restore order, but as no official information has come to the government the President reluses to do so. GERMAN HOLIDAY. GERMAN HOLIDAY.

The 22d March was observed here in commemoration of the declaration of the German Empire.
The flags of all the Consuls, save the French, were displayed.

AN AMERICAN MINISTER HOMEWARD BOUND. Colonel L. Macbreit, United States Minister to Bolivia, arrived here per the steamship Trujillo, en route home, and leaves for New York by to-day's

The President has finally arranged with Messrs. Dreyfus & Co. for the issue of the balance of the loan of 1872, for £36,800,000 sterling, now fully authorized by the action of Congress respecting it. that the present it was not judged advisable to piace the whole sum on the market—in fact, the Treasury did not require it. Towards the payment of this debt the guano belonging to the government is fully pledged. The sales for this year are expected to amount to £7,000,000 sterling. Besides this source of income the customs receipts from January to December, 1872, amounted to 7,315,000 soles. Mr. William Scheel, a leading partner of the firm of Dreylus & Co., has gone to Europe to superintend the new negotiations.

Payta, Salaverry, Pisco and Pisagua are to be the new negotiations.

Payta, Salaverry, Pisco and Pisagua are to be ports of entry.

Costa Rica.

A good deal of unpleasant feeling and no little inlignation has been excited in Costa Rica by the visit of Mr. Corbett, the British Minister to Central America, who, while pretending to come in his public capacity, also gave out that he was prepared to act as private agent of the bankers, Bischoffsheim & Goldschmidt, of London, and intended to appoint an agent to receive from the custom houses the revenues hypothecated to them by the government, and trapsmit the same to London. This was giving a blow at the credit of the country for which there was no call. The government was firm and would not listen to any such proposal from Mr. Corbett. He then entered a protest as English Minister, and used very coarse language towards the government. The matter is to be brought before the English government in the form of a complaint by Costa Rica.

With respect to the railroad, the work from the Pacific end already extends over forty-three miles, and from the Port Limon side about forty miles, leaving a stretch of thirty-four miles where only the clearing has been done. There are about three thousand men now employed on the road. pared to act as private agent of the bankers, Bisch-

This Republic has not yet settled down into quietness. The reactionary or Church party is still active and takes every chance of committing hostile acts towards the government.

On the 11th inst. President Granados set out to make a sort of military tour through the discontented departments, leaving the powers of government in the hands of General Rufino Barrios. On the same day the rebels, to the number of 300, attacked Esquintla, took possession of the barracks, prison and church and drove the garrison away In the fight the commandant was wounded, to-gether with other officers and seven soldiers. One officer and eight soldiers were killed, the rebels losing five killed and sixteen wounded. On the 12th General Barrios issued a proclamation, in which he informed all that he was about to use extreme measures and apply strong remedies to a violent disease.

The decreeing of a forced loan was the first step, and spread dismay among the enemies of the gov-ernment, the Republic, at the same time, being de-clared to be in a state of siege. On the 15th he clared to be in a state of siege. On the 15th he sent for half a dozen gentlemen whom he knew to be not well disposed towards the government, and gave them very friendly advice and begged them to give him their aid in establishing peace in the country. One of them named Batres laughed with scorn at the advice and the request.

General Barrios lost his temper, went suddenly up to Batres, tore open his coat and took from him the loaded revolver he had, called him a coward and a would-be assassin, and ordered him to receive 100 blows with a stock. All the others he ordered to be locked up among the common criminals in the jall.

This Republic at last advices was quiet. No fur-

her details have been received about the earthquake said to have destroyed San Salvador. Rumor is that it was not so bad as it was at first reported INDIAN DEPREDATIONS IN FEBRASKA.

Омана, Neb., April 6, 1873. Friday morning last a party of ten or fifteen Indians stampeded government stock while grazing on an upland on Platte River, near Fort Mc-Pherson, Nebraska. Pursuit was given and the stock recovered. Two detachments of soldiers were in pursuit of the Indians at last reports. One company has been sent to Stoux Camp, on Repub-lican River to learn if the Indians are from that

WASHINGTON, April 6, 1873. Naval Torpedo Hero.

The Secretary of the Navy has lamented for

for his Sophomoric pen. Lieutenant Commander William K. Wheeler, who is noted in the Naval

Register for 1873 as ranking eighty-seventh on the

list of lieutenant commanders, nailing from New York, and assigned to special duty at the torpede

theme, which has been duly accepted and promulgated. Lieutenant Commander Wheeler is a "gentleman and a scholar," as the world expresses it, and is well known among his peers as an "officer and a gentleman" in the navy. the army, it is first necessary that a man should be an officer as well as a gentleman, a distinction insisted upon in the regulations of all well-conducted monarchies. Farther along in life the officer learns that it is not becoming in an "officer and gentleman" to perform menial duties or manual labor in the presence of his subordinates. This, to be sure, is an old-fashioned regulation, like the navigation laws in force, enacted at the beginning of the Republic, which only provide for sailing ships. It was never expected there would be any thing for an officer of the navy to do but commank Jack Tars on old fashioned "broad sides." Times have changed, but the regulations of the nav have not, and Lieutenant Commander Wheeler, torpedoes, not only demurred but positively refused to perform the manual labor required of him in handling and placing torpedoes, mauning boats for that purpose, &c., &c. Having received a fair education at Annapolis, although the Secretary of the Navy was not at the head o the Department when he graduated, he could not understand why it would be a "breach of good order and naval discipline" to perform manual abor in the presence of the jolly Jack Tars, when, by Secretary Robeson's order, it would be meri-torious and confer honor upon his country if he did t in the presence of his equals and superiors in rank. This was Commander Wheeler's whole offence, and the Secretary of the Navy from the swamps of New Jersey, finds in it a grave- in fact a serious-violation of the rules of the Navy Department, which might tend to impair its efficiency—that is, the Department, no allusion being made to the navy proper. The fact is, the order of Secretary son provokes only laughter and derision in naval circles in this city. It is not six weeks since the Attorney General not only decided a case of a prom inent naval officer in his favor upon the very point nvolved in Lieutenant Commander Wheeler's case, but that decision carried with it thousands of dollars as prize money which Treasury officials tled to, and that decision was based upon the rules of the navy that no officer, however low his grade, is obliged to disregard the spirit or the construction of the rules of the navy, no matter how high the rank of the officer commanding. It was also held that, if that yielded even under protest, he would have forfeited all claim to a share in the prize which belonged to him, under the orders under which he acted. The facts in Commander Wheeler's case are as follows:-The torpedo service is something new to the regular navy, and from time to time officers are sent to Newport to be instructed in the science of torpedo practice. Before the rebellion the fact tuat a man was an officer of the army or navy was sufficient to entrust him with the best

night.

THE DARKENED DISTRICT.

The district in which the gas had given out stretched in complete darkness from Grand street to the Battery, on both the east and west sides of the city. Above Grand street the gas burned partly, but not to any universal extent. At some points the Mutual gas was used, and here, of course, the lights were all right. But wherever the New York gas was in habitual use the city was darkened. darkened.
Coming downtownwards the city presented a

darkened.

Coming downtownwards the city presented a most singular and unique sight, or, rather, there was no sight at all. At some points the pale reflection of a lamp might be seen where the gas had not been completely exhausted, but after some time even this went out, and gradually the entire streets became black. One could distinguish in the pale light of the heavens the silhouettes of the tall houses as they stretched down, and here and there the pale spark of a candle in some window doing duty for the absent gas. Passers-by were lew, and hurried on as if haif afraid of being out on such a night. It almost seemed, so singular was the event, that some terrestrial convulsion had overtaken the city. Here and there, far down in the distance, one could see an occasional glimmer of some faint light, but otherwise all was stone dark.

In the lower precisets of the city the circum-

one could see an occasional glimmer of some laint light, but otherwise all was stone dark.

In the lower preciscts of the city the circumstance was even more appalling, for in the streets where there are no dwelling houses the stillness was almost terrorizing. Occasionally a solitary policeman would pass on his beat, and one could scarcely discover his shadow as he passed. It was a magnificent opportunity for burgiars, for a human being could hardly be distinguished three yards off. In every dark doorway there seemed to be lurking some robber, and strange shadows seemed to fit about here and there. Along the river bank the same intense darkness prevailed. At the lerry house some hand lanterns were hung up here and there, giving just enough light to make the darkness more visible beyond.

THE CAUSE OF THE DISASTER has been partly stated already; but it appears, the statement of the Superintendent to the contrary notwithstanding, that the gasmen are skilled workmen, and that the Italians are almost of no value whatever. The men say that it takes at least a year to become a competent gasman: that the mere making of the gas is not the difficult part, but it requires great experience to know the exact heat to which the furnaces must year to become a competent gasman; that the mere making of the gas is not the difficult part, but it requires great experience to know the exact heat to which the furnaces must be brought to properly generate the gas. When the old gasmen struck on Saturday the retorts had been treated, so there was no difficulty for the new men to make the gas. But when on Sunday morning they attempted to begin the job they utterly failed, and, in consequence, made so little gas that it was almost of no service. The company had, however, some gas left in the retorns last night, but preferred to husband it carefully to letting it all go, and thus be worse off tan ever to-night. They, therefore, turned the gas off at half-past nine, when they supposed that the main body of out-door promenaders had returned to their homes.

The police around the gasworks in Twenty-first street said last night that some fifteen of the Italians were singed yesterday pretty badly while making gas. It appears from the statement made that when making the gas a great deal of the fluid escapes when the furnaces are opened to put in coal, and this rushes out in a biaze. The old gasmen are very careful to be at a distance at this moment. The Italians, not knowing this trick of the trade, stood before the doors of the furnace, and when the gas rushed out were burnt about the hair and face. The damages are slight, but it is said a temporary hospital has been erected inside the gas works, the Italians being airaid to venture out to procure aid. Of course,

The damages are slight, but it is said a temperary hospital has been erected inside the gas works, the Italians being airaid to venture out to procure aid. Of course,

THE LOSS OF THE GASLIGHT
last evening was a serious casualty to hetels, eating houses and liquor saloons. In these, of course, candles and lamps had to be used. In Sweeney's Hotel, in Chatham street, candles had been stuck on the gas burners in the chandeliers, and the aspect was very dismai and unsatisfactory. In a number of eating houses and ilquor saloons two candles would be stuck on the counter and diffuse a pale light around. At Fulton ferry all the coffee and cake shops were lighted up with smoking lamps, which of themselves make a very lively stench around. Many liquor saloons and eating houses closed up in despair.

The men at the gasworks are confident of being back at their work to-day, as they say the company cannot afford to sacrifice the confidence of the public as it did last evening. The inconveniece occasioned, as well as the danger, they think will be enough to get them back in their places at the increased rate of wages which they demand. Only a very faint show of violence was made by them, and that was quickly stopped by Captain Tynan, who sent a policeman home with the man who was threatened. It would be folly, however, to suppose there is not great danger of an outbreak.

THE MEN ARE DOGGED

and resolved and much better organized for resistance than they were last year. Other companies are taking advantage of the misfortunes of the New York Company, but it is not probable that the men now out will allow this to continue. The managers of some of the other companies have promised their men the same terms as those the strikers demand, if they shall succeed in wringing them from the New York Company, and begged them to go on and keep at work. By this stroke of policy they are able to continue as usual, while the New York Company, and begged in order to shew the people that the companies are treating them unlaitly and imposing co

A DARK DEED.

and the East River, were lighted with of samps when Captain Tynan and the Herallo reporter visited them. The superintendent seemed depressed in spirit and anxious to get the trouble over, but it is evident from his anxiety he realizes. The Danger of the situation. He said the company was always lenient with the men and careful of their comfort. When any of them wanted to go out they were permitted to do so, and though the time was nominally twelve hours it very rarely made auviling like that number. He regrets very much losing some of the old hands. They are been associated a long time together, and pleasant relations have sprung up between them. The works at the foot of Twenty-second street, on the East River, were surrounded by police last night, under command of Captain Tynan; but the number will be reinforced by the reserves from several precincts to-day, as This STRIKERS ARE TO BE PAID OFF at one o'clock. At the suggestion of Captain Tynan Mr. Mowten has given instructions that the men had be paid through one of the windows looking upon the zvenue. The object of this is to keep the men in the street and give them no excuse for entering the works. Fearing that burgars would be more than usually vigilant list night in the down fown districts. Inspector McDermott sent out instructions to all the captains in the precinct without gas to be on the alert and hold their of-platoons in reserve.

Captain Tynan remained during the night pastrotling his precinct with a portion of his reserves.

MORMONDOM

"God's People" Assembled in Semi-Annual Conference-Cannon Piring Off Another Big Gun-Brigham Retires from the Deserct Bank.

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah, April 8, 1873. The Mormon Semi-Annual Conference was held to-day in the Tabernacie. There were present about six thousand persons from all parts of the Territory, including four or five hundred as spectators. At the ing services Apostles Taylor and non spoke. The latter thought the prospects of the Mormon Church never were more bright and encouraging. All the powers of the world could not put down the Church and thwart Divine design. God's people would reign here. In the afternoon Brigham Young, looking in the best of health and lively as a boy, denounced the fashions of the ladies, caricaturing the "Grecian bend" across the platform, much to the amusement of the audience. He expected his people to cling to old ways. The discussion was disjointed and discursive, but enforcing the assertion that the Mormons were God's people and ought to pay tithing. The attendance was not so large as usual. A number of missionaries are to be sent off to for-

A number of missionaries are to be sent of to lor-eign parts.
Brigham Young has resigned the Presidency of the Descret Bank and Co-operative Mercantile In-stitution, and Hooper and Eldridge respectively were chosen instead. Various reasons are assigned for the act, which causes a great deal of specula-tion. It is generally believed he is preparing to re-tire from business affairs, and trustee in trust for the Church.
Overland travel is increasing. Overland travel is increasing.

Smallpox is about extinct. The weather is more
Spring-like.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, APRIL 7—1 A. M. Probabilities.

The area of lowest barometer will continue on Monday, moving slowly eastward over the lower lakes and Middle States, with falling temperature; for the South Atlantic States increasing cloudiness and southwesterly winds; Middle and Eastern States winds, veering to the southwest; in Virginia generally cloudy weather and light rain; for the lower lakes cloudy weather, with light rain; for the upper lakes and Missouri Valley rising barometer, falling temperature, cloudy and clear-The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in

THE SNOWSTORM IN COLORADO. DENVER, Col., April 5, 1873.

six inches fell up to eight o'clock this evening, and the prospect is that the storm will continue

all night.

It is snowing also at Central City and at Georgetown. Just such a storm has been long desired,
and will be of great advantage to mining and
agricultural interests.

Fifteen Inches of Snow Fallen. to-day. There were about fifteen inches of snow of the ground at ten o'clock A. M.' It cleared up about noon, and is thawing slowly this evening.

Although you can inhale or taste KNOWLES' INSECT DESTROYER without danger or inconvenience, it is instantaneous death to every creeping, jumping ,squirming and flying insect in the house or garden.

A.—Herring's Patent
CHAMPION SAFES,
251 and 252 Broadway, corner of Murray street A .- Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn,

Corner of Fulton avenue and Boerum st Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M. On Sunday from 3 to 9 P. M. Agents Wanted-For the Best Sewing Machine in the market and the easiest to sell. Apply to the WHINEY SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, 613 Broadway.

After the Storm.—The Equinoctial Storm is happily over, and everybody is rushing to KNOX'S, in the Fifth Avenue Hotel, to secure one of his brilliant HATS. This strikes us as sensible. Holyoke's Celebrated Fever and Ague Cure may be obtained at 978 Eighth avenue, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth streets.

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Royal Havana Lottery Extraordinary, ONE PRIZE IN EVERY SEVEN TICKETS. WILL BE DRAWN ON APRIL 22, 1873. Capital Prize
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Diagonals, crepe cloth and kerseys.
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NEW PUBLICATIONS. D. APPLETON & CO., 549 and 551 Broadway, publish this day PROCEEDINGS at the BANQUET PROFESSOR TYNDALL, given at Delmonico's, New York, February 4, 1873. I vol., 12mo., paper covers, 50 cents.

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ARCHBISHOP BAYLEY'S RETURN.

STRENGTH AND PLAN OF THE MUSCOVITE EXPEDI TION.

Turkomans before reaching Khiva.

THE VICTIM POORLY PREPARED FOR DEFENCE.

The Russian generals, in executing the operations which are indicated in the above despatch, act in accordance with orders which were for warded to them from St. Petersburg after the deliberation of a Russian Council of War which was

· SPAIN.

The Spanish government official report of the surrender of Berga charges the commandant of the

The report also confirms the statement that the Carlists bayonetted sixty-seven prisoners at Berga

Velarde, is anxiously awaited there, but the railway between Madrid and Barcelona has been interrupted, it is said, by Carlists, and he is delayed, Republican guides have brought to Barcelona a

prisoner on whom they found important correspondence addressed to Alphonso and Cabecilla. REPUBLICAN CALL FOR THE DEFENCE OF CATALONIA The Federal Republican Committee of Barcelona have sent a circular to the Catalonian towns order ing the inhabitants to place them in a state of defence and force the Carlists to encamp in the fields, where the volunteers and regulars can extermi-

Spanish Political Propagandism in Por-MADRID, April 6, 1873.
It is rumored that Spanish revolutionary agents

Belgian Contradiction of French and British News Bulletins.

frame building No. 15 East Ninety-first street that as a grocery store, suffered a loss of

He participated at the imposing ceremonies incident to Paim Sunday at the Cathedral to-day.

WASHINGTON.

The New York Gas Company's

Supply of Gas Exhausted.

HALF THE CITY IN GLOOM.

station in Newport, comes to the relief of the Secretary and gives him a The Unskilled Italian Laborers Unable to Perform the Work of Manufacture Rapidly Enough. SEVERAL OF THEM SINGED. The Strikers Overawed by the Police, but Menacing in Attitude. An unlooked-for difficulty arose last night on the gas question. The Italian workmen put on by the New York Company proved unequal to the emergencies of the situation. The supply of gas in the company's retorts became exhausted, the Italians were not able to manufacture the gas quick enough, and darkness was the result. This adds a fresh and unlooked-for complication to the already much-vexed question. The company is in a very undesirable position, for the reason that by their arrangements with the city the failure to supply gas during one night breaks their charter. They endeavor to take advantage of the men without properly considering the means at their disposal to fight them. This trouble was originated by the company with a view to reduce The Mutual has received a large share of the private trade, and to meet the falling off in receipts the New York Company tried the experiment of doing with less men and making the others work longer. Since the strike of last season three separate gangs of workmen have been employed, each party working nominally eight hours. The other gas companies in the city were doing their business with two gangs, but the two were paid extra for the additional time. This extra pay the New York Comwere cut down to two. The men grumbled, but consented. As soon then as the company thought everything was in running gear with th two gangs they cut off the extra pay, and the retwo gangs they cut off the extra pay, and the result is the present strike. As soon as the men went out Mr. Mowten, the superintendent, arranged with the head of an Italian society in Jersey City for a number of men to fill.

The Placks Of the Strikers.

These were at once transferred to the works, where they are lodged and fed, but their inability to fill the positions of the men on strike has made itself nainfully apparent.

People in that portion of the city below Fourteenth street were much surprised when they found themselves in darkness, and they began to realize that the affair was a more seriuos one than was at first anticipated.

When the lamplighters went to their usual work they found the gas did not come to time. From one lamp to another they went, but without any better result and they at last gave it up in despalk At half-past seven, however, the gas came through the pipes and was made use of immediately. In the private houses also the same want of gas had been experienced, and householders improvised all manner of articles to make good their light, Old kerosene lamps that had not seen the light for years were brought out of an honorable retirement and pressed into service. When the gas came, however, at half-past seven, it was made use of, and candles and kerosene lamps were again thrust back to their old places. At half-past nine again the gas went out, and once more the people without light turned gladly to their time-worn lighting utensils. Grocery stores did a lively business, and opened as soon as it was found that the usual supply had given out for the night. suit is the present strike. As soon as the men

enough that one should be educated at West Point or Annapolis; he must take an additional oath of loyalty that he will not tell to anybody how the torpedo service is conducted at Willett's Point or New York. Now, a part of the secrecy was divulged by Commander when he protested against rolling wheelbarrows. carrying burdens, packing boxes and pulling oars. It has never been a pleasant duty for officers, and they have on several occasions objected to could be no secret motive in rolling a wheelbarrow or carrying burdens on their backs. Lieutenant Commander Wheeler undertook to test the legality of the proceeding and declined to perform the manuel labor, or rather said he was not going to do it any longer. The

consequence was that he was reported to the Navy Department and charges were made out by Gen eral Bolles. Naval Solicitor General and Judge Advocate of the Department. Bolles acted as Judge Advocate during the trial and returned to Washington and revised the proceedings. Disobedience to orders was not proven, insubordination Wheeler did not perform the duty assigned him. In the opinions of naval officers, whose services to the country during the war entitle them to some weight, is that the most that can be imputed to Wheeler is an error of judgment, and a premature reprimand has been expended on an occasion when a little kindly advice would have answered all the purpose. As to the legal opinion answered all the purpose. As to the legal opinions expounded by the Secretary, they only revive the old saying that among constitutional lawyers he is a great sailor, and among sailors he is a great constitutional lawyer. Commander Wheeler did not, it is maintained by old naval officers, commit any breach of good order. It is the Secretary, they say—who, by his dissertation, has done more to injure the service—that is to blame. If he had censured the Court, instead of their prisoner, he would only have done what the record of the War Department shows—"for the sake of good order and military discipline"—its Secretary has been compelled to do many times.

The British-American Mixed Commis The British and American Mixed Commission have adversely decided what are known as the "Calcutta cases," growing out of the detention of United States vessels, under the prociamation of the Queen, during the late rebellion, preventing them sailing from British East India ports with cargoes of saltpetre. The Commission will adjourn about the 1st of May till the 2d of June, when they about the 1st of May till the 2d of June, when they will meet at Newport, Rhode Island, Mr. Cox, the Secretary, having recently returned from that city, where he engaged rooms for the transaction of their business. Of the 49 cases, 271 have been adjudicated. Of all the cases only nineteen were American. The entire business will be disposed of within the treaty limit, being the first instance of the kind with such mixed commissions.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE. Special HERALD correspondence from Havana under date of March 29, reports :- On Thursday the Canandaigua, Captain Ronckersdoff, and the Shaw-

Canandaigua, Captain Ronckersdorf, and the Shawmut, Captain Harrison, arrived at Matanzas. The Wyoming has been at Santiago de Cuba, and received and returned many courtesies. A ball was given ashore in honor of the officers, which they returned by another on board.

A Pamama report, of the latest mail date, says:—The United States steamer Narragansett is now overdue here. The United States steamers Pensacola and Omaha, from the South coast, are to arrive in the latter part of April.

The United States steamer Tuscarora left here on the 23d inst. for the Chirichiri, in Darien, where the surveying expedition still are. Captain Selfridge expects to linish his surveys in about a month. Captain Selfridge and several other officers of the expedition were suffering from slight attacks of fever.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, April 6, 1873. The United States steamer Richmond has arrived

REVENUE MARINE SERVICE.

mcers have been made:-

The following changes in the stations of revenue

Third Lieutenants O. S. Willey, from the Petrel and ordered to the Colfax; Samuel Howard, from the Colfax to the Stevens. First Lieutenant A. C. the Stevens and placed on waiting orders. Second Lieutenants W. J. Herring, from the Mosswood at Eastport and ordered to the Relief at Gaiveston; James F. Otis, from the Relief to the McCulloch; O. C. Hamlet, from the Racer to the McCulloch; G. R. Bakeman, to the Rescue; George H. Gooding, from the Rescue to the Grant; F. E. Ashmead, to the Reliance; W. H. Hind, from the Reliance to the McCulloch; John W. Howlson, from the Collax to the Active. to the Active.

MURDER IN SAN FRANCISCO. SAN FRANCISCO, April 6, 1873.

In an affray last night in this city Manuel E. Escudera, clerk to the Mexican Consul, was shot